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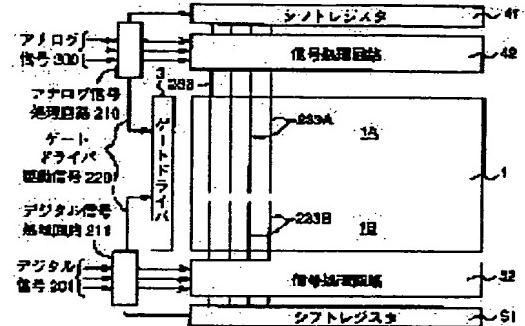
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## (54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a picture display device which is capable of eliminating complexity of peripheral circuits in displaying plural pictures at the same time, and has a structure eliminating the need for special conversion circuits, memories, etc.

**SOLUTION:** This picture display device has a driver monolithic structure in which drivers 3, 40, 50 constituting a picture display part 1 and a driver part are formed on an insulating substrate (unshown in the figure) in one body. And, it is possible to input an analog video signal 200 and a digital signal 201 as two independent system input signals (for example, a video signal, a character information, digital input signal through Internet, etc.), to two processing circuits 42, 52 provided on a source drivers.



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**Japanese Publication for Unexamined Patent Application**

**Tokukai 2000-187470 (P2000-187470A)**

**A. Relevance of the above-identified Document**

This publication discloses prior art as technological background of the present invention.

**B. Translation of the Relevant Passages of the Document**

[EMBODIMENT]

[0023]

Fig. 1 shows a circuit arrangement of the liquid crystal display device of an embodiment of the present invention. In the circuit arrangement of the present embodiment, a driver monolithic liquid crystal display device is realized by using polysilicon in order to realize a driver monolithic circuit. Polysilicon TFTs (Thin Film Transistors) are suitable for circuits that have high driving potential and that drive at a high speed. The polysilicon TFTs may also be used in a high-definition panel, for which use of the present invention is most suitable. The present invention is applied principally to large display devices of 8 inches to 40 inches. Middle-size display devices of an 8-inch class can be arranged as direct-vision panels. For panels of 20 inches or larger, projection-type display devices may be used.

[0024]

The liquid crystal display device includes an image display section 1, a gate driver 3 lying in a Y-direction, and a pair of source drivers 40 and 50 lying in an X-direction. The source driver 40 is disposed along an upper side of the image display section 1, and includes a shift register 41 and a signal processing circuit 42. The source driver 50 is disposed along a lower side of the image display section 1, and includes a shift register 51 and a signal processing circuit 52. The shift registers 41 and 51 sequentially transmit input signals to pixels. The signal processing circuits 42 and 52 include buffers, sample-and-hold circuits, and the like.

[0025]

The image display section 1 includes a plurality of pixels TFT2, 2, 2,..., which are disposed in the X and Y directions. A gate of each TFT2 is connected with the gate driver 3, and a source of each TFT2 is connected with the source drivers 40 and 50.

[0026]

As shown in Fig. 2, analog video signals 200 such as television signals are supplied to an analog signal processing circuit 210, which is a video processing circuit. The analog video signals 200 are demodulated and amplified by the analog signal processing circuit 210, and supplied as RGB display signals to the source driver 40. The analog signal processing circuit 210 also supplies a gate driver driving signal 220 in synchronization with the RGB display signals.

[0027]

Meanwhile, digital signals 201, such as information signals for personal computers and the like, are supplied as data signals from a digital signal processing circuit 211 to the source driver 50. Because the source driver 50 consists of a digital circuit, the digital signals 201 can be directly used as video signals, and displayed by the image display section 1.

[0028]

In the present embodiment, a driver monolithic structure is adopted, where the image display section 1 and the drivers 3, 40, and 50, which constitute a driver section, are monolithically formed on an insulating substrate (not shown). The two processing circuits 42 and 52 of the source drivers 40 and 50 can receive two kinds of independent input signals (e.g. video signals, character information, and digital input signals via Internet), that is, the analog video signals 200 and the digital video signals 201. Therefore, according to the present embodiment, it is possible to avoid complexity in peripheral circuits in displaying a plurality of images simultaneously. Moreover, it is possible to realize an image display device of such a structure that requires no special conversion circuit, memory, and the like.

[0029]

In the present embodiment, the source drivers 40 and 50, which are independent from each other, are disposed above and below the image display section 1, respectively. Therefore, a screen

can be divided easily by independently driving the source drivers 40 and 50, which are independent from each other.

[0030]

Incidentally, in a case where a display area of the image display section 1 is not decided in advance, the gate driver 3 operates in such a method as to sequentially supply the analog video signals 200 and the digital video signals 201 into the image display section 1. With this method, the analog signal processing circuit 210 can compress the signals in advance by using a line memory, so as to shorten a time required for writing, and write the digital signals 201 into the image display section 1 during a blanking time.

[0031]

In a case where it is decided in advance to separate, within the display area of the image display section 1, a portion that receives the video signals 200 and a portion that receive the digital video signals 201, a video signal receiving portion 1A and a digital signal receiving portion 1B can be driven independently by using the source driver 40 and 50. In this case, as shown in Fig. 2, such an arrangement can be adopted where source lines 233, 233,... are divided into source lines 233A, 233A,..., which are on a video signal receiving portion 1A side, and source lines 233B, 233B,..., which are on a video signal receiving portion 1B side. In this case, a resolution and a pixel pitch can be changed between the receiving portions 1A and 1B. Therefore, it is possible to provide more pixels

in a character display section (e.g. receiving portion 1A), which requires a high resolution, than in a video display section (receiving portion 1A). This can be attained easily in a driver monolithic panel, such as in the present embodiment.

[0032]

Next, shown below as a variation example of the foregoing embodiment is an example where a display screen is divided into four, that is, screens 300, 301, 302, and 303, and the four screens are driven independently, so as to perform displaying independently. In this variation example, by using, in combination, gate drivers 310, 311, 312, and 313, and source drivers 340, 341, 342, and 343, the screens 300, 301, 302, and 303 can be scanned independently, so as to perform displaying independently. The source drivers 340, 341, 342, and 343 include shift registers 340a, 341a, 342a, and 343a, respectively, and signal processing circuits 340b, 341b, 342b, and 343b, respectively.

[0033]

The gate drivers 310 and 311 face with each other in the X-direction, and the gate drivers 312 and 313 face with each other in the X-direction. The gate drivers 310 and 312 are lined in the Y-direction, and the gate drivers 311 and 313 are lined in the Y-direction. On the other hand, the source drivers 340 and 341 are lined in the X-direction, and the source drivers 342 and 343 are lined in the X-direction.

[0034]

In this variation example, the display screen 300 performs displaying by being scanned by the source driver 340 and the gate driver 310. The display screen 301 performs displaying by being scanned by the source driver 341 and the gate driver 311. The display screen 302 performs displaying by being scanned by the source driver 342 and the gate driver 312, and the display screen 303 performs displaying by being scanned by the source driver 343 and the gate driver 313.

[0035]

In a case where divided screens are scanned independently, as in this variation example, it is possible to display characters clearly, by using higher resolution in the character display screen 302 than in the video information display screen 300, so as to take full advantage of the driver monolithic structure. This makes it possible especially to connect, on a glass substrate, the drivers in accordance with the pixel pitch. Therefore, it is possible to independently drive a plurality of screens having different resolutions, so as to cause the screens to perform displaying.

[0036]

Note that, although the source drivers are disposed along the upper side and lower side of the screen in the foregoing embodiment, a part of a source driver may be divided, so as to supply signals of different kinds to a single source line.

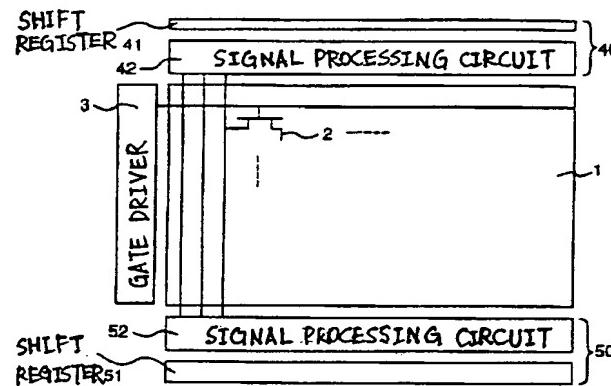


FIG. 1

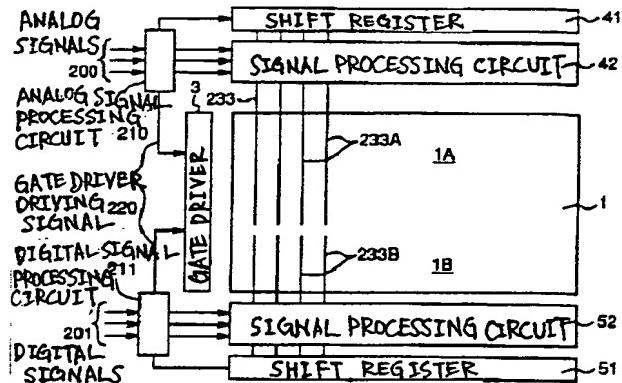


FIG. 2

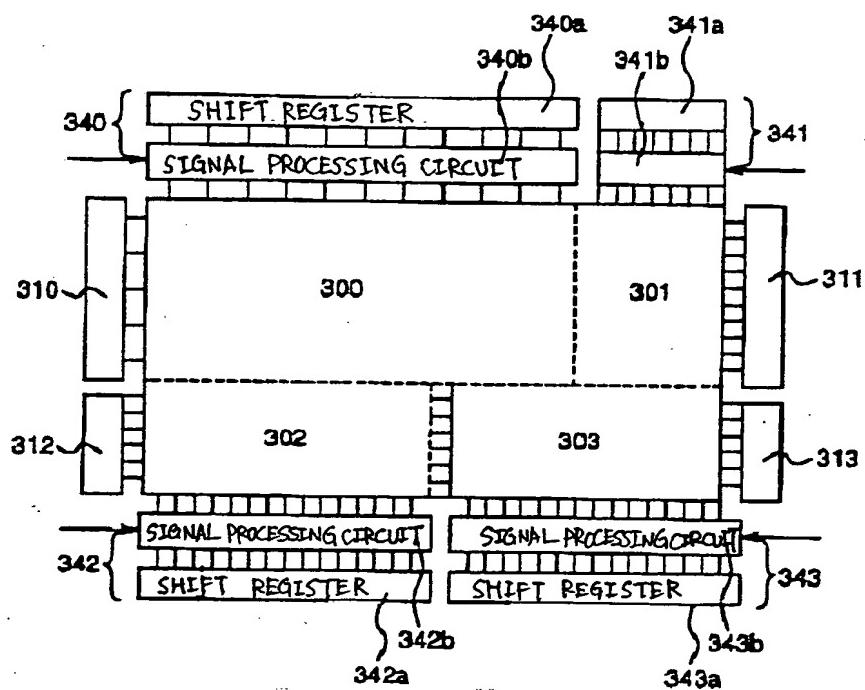


FIG. 3



えるドライバのうちの少なくとも1つが、デジタルドライバで構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0017] この請求項3の発明では、ドライバの少なくとも1つをデジタル回路で構成することによって、從来のアナログ信号に対する映像表示と文字放送、インターネット等のデジタル入力に対応した同時複数画面表示ができる。

[0018] また、請求項4の発明は、請求項1乃至3のいずれか1つに記載の液晶表示装置において、上記ソース処理回路は入力信号を上記映像表示部に書き込む信号処理回路を有し、上記ゲート信号から2つ以上のドライバ信号から所定のドライバ信号を選択して上記映像表示部に入力する効率スイッチを備えていることを特徴としている。

[0019] この請求項4の発明では、上記効率スイッチで、2つ以上のドライバ信号から所定のドライバ信号を選択して上記映像表示部に入力し、上記ソースドライバが構える2つ以上の駆動回路から2系統以上の異なる入力信号を順次、画像表示部に入力することができる。

[0020] また、請求項5の発明は、請求項1に記載の液晶表示装置において、上記映像表示部にデータを書き込むための信号線は、上記映像表示部内において分割されていることを特徴としている。

[0021] この請求項5の発明では、分割された信号線に対応する分割された複数の液晶表示装置部分用途に応じて別個に設定できる。

[0022] 「発明の実施の形態」以下、この発明の液晶表示装置部分用途に応じて詳細に説明する。

[0023] 図示の実施の形態に基づいて詳細に説明する。

らなる。このシフトレジスタ4 1と5 1は、入力信号を順次画面に送るものである。また、信号処理回路4 2、5 2は、バッファやサンプルホールド回路で構成されている。

[0025] 上記画像表示部1は、X-Y方向に配置された複数の画面TFT2、2、…を備え、各画面TFT2のゲートは上記ゲートドライバ3に接続されている。また、各画面TFT2のソースは上記ソースドライバ4 0および5 0に接続されている。

[0026] 図2に示すように、テレビジョン信号に代入されるアナログ映像信号2 0がビデオ処理回路としてのアナログ信号処理回路2 1に投入され、このアナログ信号処理回路2 1で雑音増幅されてから、RGB表示信号として、ソースドライバ4 0に入力される。また、このアナログ信号処理回路2 1の上記RGB表示信号と同期して、ゲートドライバ駆動信号2 2 0をゲートドライバ3に入力する。

[0027] 一方、パーソナルコンピュータ等で扱う情報信号が代入するデジタル信号2 0は、デジタル信号処理回路2 1を通じてソースドライバ5 0にデータ信号として投入される。ここで、ソースドライバ5 0はデジタル回路で構成されているので、上記デジタル信号2 0をそのまま映像信号として画像表示部1に表示させることができる。

[0028] この実施の形態では、画像表示部1とゲートドライバ3とに入力する。

[0029] 一方、パーソナルコンピュータ等で扱う情報信号が代入するデジタル信号2 0は、デジタル信号処理回路2 1とデータ信号2 0を組み合わせて、各画面TFT2のソースを直接接続する構造となっている。そして、上記ソースドライバ4 0、5 0が備える2つの処理回路4 2、5 2に、アナログ映像信号2 0とデジタル映像信号2 0の2系統の独立した入力端子(例えば、映像信号、文字情報、インターネットによるデジタル入力信号など)を投入できる。したがって、この実施形態においては、複数の画像を同時に表示する場合の周辺回路の取扱いを解消でき、特徴的な要件回路やモード等を必要としない構造を持つ画面上表示接続を実現できる。

[0030] また、この実施の形態では、画像表示部1の上下に各々独立したソースドライバ4 0、5 0が配置されているので、この2つの独立したソースドライバ4 0、5 0をそれぞれ独立して駆動することによって、容易に画面分割ができる。

[0031] ところで、画像表示部1の表示エリアをあらかじめ決めない場合には、ゲートドライバ3は、アナログ映像信号2 0とデジタル信号2 0を順次、画像表示部1に入力する方法をとることによる。この方法では、あらかじめ、アナログ信号処理回路2 1がラインメモリーを用いて信号を圧縮し、書き込み時間と短縮し、ブランディングの時間を使ってデジタル信号2 0を画像表示部1に書き込むことができる。

[0032] 一方、画像表示部1の表示エリア内で、映像表示部1



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